

SPRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

LET GENERAL GRANT MIND HIS BUSINESS.

From the N. Y. Sun. The modesty of General Grant in writing a letter to a Missouri revenue collector, reading the Hon. Grant Brown, and the Schurz out of the Republican party, is neither apparent nor real. Both of these gentlemen aided in the organization of the Republican party, both have been able and eloquent advocates of its principles for the past fifteen years, and each has represented Missouri in the Senate of the United States with marked distinction. To undertake to proscribe such men because they see fit to express independent opinions on certain political measures relating solely to the State of Missouri, and which have no connection whatever with Federal affairs, would be beyond the jurisdiction of the party when assembled in a national convention. But for a single individual to assume to do this, and that individual one who was never a Republican at all till he became a candidate for the Presidency, even if he was then, and who never voted for but two candidates for the Presidency in his life, namely, James Buchanan in 1856, and himself in 1868, would be to the last degree presumptuous and arrogant, were it not superlatively ridiculous and contemptible.

For the President of the United States to enter upon such a task as this is disreputable, unseemly, and wholly aside from any duties imposed upon him by the Republican party, and much less by the great office which he thus degrades. Rather let General Grant quit the watering-places, where he is the dead-head of tavern keepers and railway conductors, and the associate of adventurers and tricksters, and return to Washington, where his official oath requires him to be, and where the public business suffers from his absence.

Years ago Webster, Clay, and their eminent associates in the Whig party made the nation ring with denunciations because of the alleged interference by the Democratic administration with the perfect freedom of the elections, and because of the absence from Washington for brief periods of a portion of the Cabinet. What would those honored patriots say were they alive now and saw the President writing a letter to a petty revenue officer denouncing a distinguished Senator and ex-Senator for expressing opinions adverse to his own on a matter involved in a local election, while the President himself spent nearly all his time on junketing tours, and his Cabinet kept running to and fro over the country, the business of their several departments suffering shamefully from their neglect of duty? Would not these great statesmen make the land vocal with their anathemas of such an administration?

We repeat, General Grant's appropriate place just now is in Washington, and not at Long Branch or West Point; and his legitimate business is, not meddling with nominating conventions in New York, or local elections in Missouri, but attending to the duties imposed upon him by the Constitution.

SUNDAY SNEERS.

From the N. Y. World. There are many Beechers, but so far as we know there is no one Frothingham. The particular E Pluribus Unum Beecher (never mind the gender), whose co-operation with the one Frothingham at a certain marriage debate made the latter famous, has been all summer at a rural retreat, and his church consequently—like the theatres—closed. Last Sunday being the opening of the autumn season, his pulpit was filled with another Beecher (James), clearly a chip of the old Litchfield block, and one who knows how, in the spirit of the venerable Lyman.

"To deal damnation round the land" in the most liberal measure. He thus describes the community in which he wretched lot is cast—and we do not wonder that even in Brooklyn the sketch produced a "sensation":—

"I had been his fortune to travel very largely among heathen nations, but there was, he said, worse heathenism in New York than in any of the Hottentots of the Cape of Good Hope. I have seen the Benegate Indians, the Chinese, the South Sea Islanders, the Cracker of Florida, and the Sand Hillers of South Carolina, and never, on the surface of God's earth, have I seen such men and women as I have last week or two in New York city. They cannot be found. London may equal it. Hell does not surpass it."

At the same moment the one Frothingham was blowing his trumpet on this side of the river. He thinks as badly of New York as does the fraternal Beecher, though his inculcation has a different bent. Beecher abuses us for overmuch heathenism; Frothingham for extravagance.

"The superstition that prevails, even in this illuminated city of New York, is worse than famine, pestilence, war, despotism, slavery, for it is the source and sustenance of all these evils. It is a stain of the soul that clouds the sun, pollutes the earth, and demoralizes all our ideas of God and virtue."

That Frothingham means Christianity by "superstition" is made apparent by a death-bed anecdote which, with characteristic disregard of decency, he thus narrates:—

"There was an ex-President of the United States, a good man, honest, and in his private life, and public life, who when he was laid on his death-bed, called for a minister, and expressed his desire to be sprinkled in baptism, hoping, as he said, that it was not too late. This strange good man, when he came to breathe his last, had no faith in his virtue, his uprightness, his identity in public office, but in that supreme hour hoped to obtain, by some miraculous grace hidden in a few drops of water, that which a well-spent and honorable life would not give him."

Who this ex-President was we are not informed. It certainly was not Washington. He was "christened" in the old-fashioned manner, down in Westmoreland, and we know all about his death-bed. It certainly was not Lincoln, who was murdered in a theatre on Good Friday night, and, moreover, was not an ex-President. It must, we imagine, have been John Quincy Adams. If it were, then surely the bowing down in humility of so masculine a spirit as his, the abnegation of all personal merit, the recognition by a visible sign of his reliance on something surer and higher than his own self-sufficiency, was the noblest consummation possible to a well-spent and honorable life." Such a death-bed in any case could provoke the sneers only of a nature which had learned to adulterate popularity instead of adoring Providence. In the case of John Quincy Adams, if his it were, the soffer outrages the ties of kindred and the sanctities of a Christian's home to insult the altars of a Christian faith.

THE CURSE OF OUR CITY LIFE.

From the N. Y. Times. Example is generally admitted to be more powerful than precept. It may, therefore, be feared that when the instructors of our youth seek to inculcate moral lessons, their efforts are likely to be neutralized by the scenes which the rising generation may behold on their way home. They hear, for instance, of a man who has contrived to seize the control of a great enterprise in which a large amount of capital was invested, belonging to persons who are, many of them, in straitened circumstances. His name is associated with all sorts of trickery and double-dealing. It might be supposed, therefore, that he would be looked upon as a social pariah, and that no respectable person would have anything to do with him. But the youth who is fresh from hearing that "honesty is the best policy," and other old-fashioned truths, finds it hard to reconcile these lessons with the every-day incidents of life. The man who has gone upon the principle that dishonesty is the best policy flourishes like the green bay tree. He drives out behind a four-in-hand. He issues invitations to parties, and finds plenty of people willing enough to accept them. There was a time when, if a well-known man dared to appear in a public theatre or concert room in company with disreputable women, he would have been hissed. Now we are more tolerant. It seems safe for anybody to defy public opinion. Our daughters are confronted wherever they go with profligacy in its vilest form, and our sons are placed in the way of seeing that to all appearance nothing pays so well as swindling.

Until the public take this matter into their own hands it is hopeless to look for much improvement. At present the man who goes flaunting about the streets at the expense of honest people is thought to be rather an amusing person. His career of villainy is deemed to be a good joke. Newspapers make a sort of pet of him, and he surrounds himself with agents who are ever ready to do any dirty work he may have occasion for. He finds that almost everything yields to the power of money. He can be called by any title he likes, so long as he will spend his money freely. And these sort of men always comply with that condition. What costs them no effort to obtain they can afford to part with easily. The money which is rightfully the property of others they spend with reckless freedom, and in every kind of vicious indulgence. After a long course of that behavior they become popular. They are called by their Christian names, and even decent women look upon them as only a "little eccentric." It is the public who are to blame for most of these excesses. When a well-known man dares to show himself in a public theatre with notoriously abandoned women, he ought to be hissed out of the place. Until that explosion has taken place once or twice, we may expect to see that the scenes which I have described this summer, and are likely to be realized New York this winter, will inevitably be continued. The depravity of the young is already a subject of alarm to all who go about the world with their eyes open. What is it likely to become when the present era of licentiousness has lasted a little while longer—when men of notoriously bad character are allowed to force themselves into a conspicuous place in the social world? All society will feel the pernicious influence of what is now going on. Half-a-dozen men, in league with each other, and backed against the public, are doing as they please with New York. Is it not nearly time that the public endeavored to protect themselves against these outrages?

Manhood fitness, in a political sense, has a significance entirely distinct from what it has in a social sense. As we cannot strip a man of his absolute natural rights, so we should never deprive him of certain absolute political rights. All men should stand on the same platform in the eye of the law in a republican government. But as at the present position, that is a province which society regulates for itself. Every man chooses his own associates. Wise men congregate together, prize fighters seek one another, thieves hide in a common den, and drunkards fall into the gutter. Poverty shuns the palace, and wealth goes around the hovel. Eloquence lingers on the lips of Frederick Douglass, while solemn nonsense rolls from the Democratic Finance Committee. And yet both of these parties are men, and if we were as blind as justice is said to be, it is easy to say that Douglass was right in the largest room in the hotel, because the public mind lean to the most sensible company. The fitness of man does not depend on his color, but on his worth.

THE DEMOCRATIC SCHEME.

From the Chicago Republican. An examination of several Southern platforms discloses very clearly what the Democracy by mean by "new issues." Every one of them affirms the party doctrine of the past, to the extreme limits of secession; but advises that doctrine has been overthrown "by violence and usurpation," that it is safest to appear to acquiesce until reinstated in authority, when all that humanity has gained can be safely overthrown. They all agree in denouncing the reconstruction acts and the prohibitions of slavery. They deny the right of the nation at large to establish a uniform citizenship, or the equality of all men before the law, or the right of colored men to vote upon local or State affairs, even by amendments to the National Constitution, and they note the less now, than formerly, claim that a State has the ultimate right to decide for itself whether it will adhere to, or withdraw from the Union, notwithstanding the decision of the late civil conflict. In general terms, "new issues" mean that they yield nothing, but will work upon popular prejudices until they can get a chance to restore the old order of things. In the South, there is no concealment of the purpose. At the North, the party is to take such shape and issue as it is expected will most easily cajole or deceive the voters. This is the settled programme.

If any Republican has had the weakness to believe that incidental questions like the tariff or currency have really anything to do with the ultimate Democratic purpose, let him read up the Southern scheme, as laid down in the party conventions. We have to look at the South to find what the party is really after, because a majority of it reside there, and that division has always controlled and dictated the policy and measures of the Northern section. They hate the republic, and do not hesitate to say so, boldly and defiantly. Of minor questions, and matters of mere detail, in the form of administration, they care nothing. What they aim to get rid of is the recognized equality of all men. To reach that, they are ready for an alliance with either free-trader or protectionist—bondholder, banker or people, who will aid them. Every side issue is fish for their net, so it works to their restoration to the control of the Government again. The scheme is a deep one—a wide-spread conspiracy against popular liberty—and professed acquiescence for a season is only the means to reach a different end. It is bad enough for Republicans to be deceived by professed friends, but what could equal the folly of being cheated by their enemies?

SOME ILLUSTRATIONS IN TAXATION.

From the Cincinnati Times. The Railroad Review congratulates the railway stockholders on the abolition of the tax on fares which will soon take effect. It is said by the Review that this will increase the value of the stocks, since it will increase the net profits of the roads. Of course, then, the abolition of the tax is not to be followed by a reduction of fares, and the amount thus collected has come out of the stockholders instead of the people who patronize the roads.

It is a very general opinion that taxation cannot be so levied that it will not fall upon labor, and every man who works is made to pay his share of it. It is true that labor produces all wealth and incomes out of which taxes are paid; but it is also true that some taxes are paid by the capitalists—as, for example, the tax on railway fares as confessed—leaving them so much less of the production of labor for themselves; while other taxes, such as those on tea, coffee, sugar,

tobacco, iron, salt, etc., are charged to the consumer, and made a source of increased profit to the capitalist.

Such a tax has been levied on street railway fares. Naturally, taxes on any article increase its cost to the consumer; but there are certain taxes which capitalists pay, and by reason of competition, cannot make others pay for them. Such a tax is that on incomes, since a man making \$20,000 a year is not able to increase his price because he pays \$1000 tax on his income. Suppose the income of a newspaper establishment be \$10,000—a tax of ten per cent. would yield \$1,000, leaving still a net income of \$9,000.

Would the proprietor "throw up" his establishment because his net profits under the tax are but \$90,000? Would he raise his prices for papers and advertising in consequence of the tax? Not exactly; because he is controlled by competition, and the old rates are amply profitable notwithstanding the tax.

MANHOOD FITNESS.

From the New Orleans Republican. Having invited questions from badly informed but willing Democrats, an orphan of one week's standing asks us what "manhood fitness" is? Come up here, you little newly-fledged acolyte, and receive the lesson of the day, for if Hatch has cast you off, we are not disposed to give you up yet. The Democrat is small, but it is willing to be taught, and as there are others not fully posted on this subject, our instructive thesis may be of general use.

"Manhood fitness" is that in the mystery of the law certain requirements are stipulated for voters. Men must be of a certain age; they must be naturalized or native born; they must be of sane mind; they must be enfranchised. This is all. Now any man who can fill this bill is a voter, and is fitted by manhood for that position. The law being blind cannot see his color, but it applies its tests, and if he comes up to the measure he is capable of enjoyment, liable to suffer, subject to taxation, amenable to punishment, worthy of reward. This is "manhood fitness" for citizenship. The man may not be rich nor poor; he may not be a worthy associate for the good and virtuous, but still he is a man, and he is fitted by law and by his own nature to be all that the best citizen is. The State accepts him in his situation, to do the best he can for himself, giving him the same opportunities that it offers to others.

THE CENSUS OF ILLINOIS.

From the Chicago Tribune. We printed recently a full report of the census of the State of Illinois. The grand total, with one precinct in Peoria county to be heard from, is 2,567,032. The population of the State in 1860 was 1,711,954. The gain is 855,078, or over 50 per cent. The population of the State in 1850 was 851,470. The increase from 1850 to 1870 is greater than the whole population of the State in 1850. The population in 1870 is more than three times what it was in 1850. Illinois now takes rank as the fourth State in population, having exceeded only by New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and in all probability, the different counties of Illinois and Ohio have been largely reduced. The increase in this city has been 141 per cent., but otherwise has been general in all parts of the State, the average outside of this city and county being slightly over 45 per cent. LaSalle county remains its rank as the second county in the State in point of population. In other States the cities have gained, but at the loss of the country districts. In this State this has not been the case. Though some counties have not increased at the same rate that others have, the increase has been general.

The census being complete, the Governor will make the Legislative apportionment accordingly, and will announce it on the 28th.

THE REPEAL MUDDLE.

From the Washington Star. The question as to whether Congress has really abolished the office of Secretary of the Interior, and indeed the Interior Department, seems to be a more serious one than at first appeared. The facts are these:—The Interior Department was created by an act of 3d March, 1849, entitled "An act to establish the Home Department, and to provide for the Treasury Department an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and a Commissioner of Customs." (9 Statutes at Large, chap. cviii, p. 335.) This act creates an Interior Department, and provides for the appointment of a Secretary. It transfers to that office the supervision of patents, of the General Land Office, the accounts of marshals, etc.; the Indian, Pension, and the Penitentiary, and it also creates the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and provides for some details. Subsequent legislation added some special duties to the office.

The late Congress, by "An act to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes relating to patents and copyrights," approved 8th of July, 1870, greatly changed the details of these laws. It certainly looked to the continued existence of the office of Secretary of the Interior. But, in the repealing clause, it is expressly declared "that the acts and parts of acts set forth in the schedule of acts cited, hereto annexed, are hereby repealed, without reviving any acts or parts of acts repealed by any of said acts, or by any clause or provisions thereof." The proviso has some immaterial savings as to antecedent rights. Then, not in the schedule, but in the repealing section, and before the signatures of the officers, is "act of March 3, 1849, chapter 108, volume 9, page 335."

Thus, whatever may be urged as history and of want of legislative intention in words, the act creating the offices of Secretary of the Interior and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury is repealed. The words are plain and unambiguous. The repealing clause embraces a dozen other acts, and whatever may be said against the repeal of one may be urged as to all others.

As to the reason, and spirit, and effects, and consequences of such a repeal, they are for the lawyers and judges, when proper cases shall be made. Now that the discovery is made, questions must immediately arise for the Comptroller, for the Executive, the Department of Justice, and the courts. The very doubt may lead to the serious consideration of an extra session.

POLITICAL.

FOR SHERIFF. WILLIAM B. LEEDS, TENTH WARD. (7 1/2 M) FOR REGISTER OF WILLS, 1870, WILLIAM M. BUNN, SIXTEENTH WARD.

WENDELL PHILLIPS. From the Memphis Avalanche. Wendell Phillips, whose lifelong boast has been his determination not to hold office, and whom the country has regarded as honest in his opinions, now not only accepts the Labor Reform nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, but resorts to the cheapest, baldest demagoguery. In his letter of acceptance he declares it "a shame to our Christianity and our civilization for our social system to provide and expect that one man, at seventy years of age, should be the lord of many thousands of dollars, while hundreds of other men, who have made as good use of

their talents and opportunities, lean on charity for their daily bread." No working-man with three grains of common sense expects to obtain a dollar of his neighbor's goods except by working for it; and this hinting at agrarianism is simply low clap-trap, designed to deceive the ignorant and foolish. Certainly, no laboring man need be assured that what belongs to one man will not be transferred to another without compensation; that for lands or other property people must look to their own exertions and not to the platforms of political demagogues. If the workingmen will look carefully about them they will find that nearly all those who assume their special championship are simply office-seekers, expecting to obtain place and power through this shallow pretense of devotion to the cause of labor. Men who are honest in their professions do not attempt to fill the minds of their constituents with hatred towards other and more powerful classes. They do not attempt to obtain preferment for themselves through unworthy appeals to men's passions. The man who seeks to teach workingmen that lands will come to them without purchase, or that any good can result from "labor reform" political parties, is either a lunatic or a demagogue. He has not the interests of the laboring man at heart. The only interest he has at heart is self-interest; and instead of desiring to ameliorate the condition of the toiling masses, his only object is to use them for his own selfish ends. This is plain talk, but it is truth, and every workingman will see its force. The more the pity, most of the men who obtain control of labor organizations to be used for the purpose of being directed, might result in good, to building up antagonism between employers and employed; to persuading workingmen that their deadliest enemies are those not mechanics or laborers. It is time this charlatanism were receiving the contempt it deserves, and its authors were being kicked out of the places they disgrace. As workingmen, devoting more hours each day to toil than the hardest blacksmith or machinist within the bailiwick of the *Avalanche*, we protest against honest, hard-working industrious men who labor to support themselves and families, being deceived by the non-laboring frauds who set themselves up as special champions of labor and laborers.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result of the use of MURRAY & LAYMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief retains a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 5 1/2 tins!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDGESBURG BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1870. The office for Ten Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held, agreeably to charter, at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, October 3, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. 9 1/2 W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made to the Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia for the issue of a new certificate of City Loan in the place of one which has been lost or mislaid, viz., No. 15,169 (Bounty Loan, No. 3) for Five Hundred Dollars, in the name of Susanna Orr, Executrix. JAMES W. PAUL, 8 1/2 W. McALLISTER, Attorney of Susanna Orr.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

T. W. BAILY'S Old-established WATCH AND JEWELRY Store, No. 622 MARKET Street, six doors below Seventh Street. American and Imported Watches, Diamonds, and Jewels of every description, in every variety, at reasonable prices, and warranted. N. B.—Please call and examine our stock. No trouble to show goods. 9 1/2 W.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

TREGO'S TEADBERY TOOTHWASH. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. It is warranted free from injurious ingredients. It preserves and whitens the Teeth, Invigorates and Soothes the Gums! Purifies and Perfumes the Breath! Prevents the Accumulation of Tartar! Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth! Is a Superior Article for Children! Sold by all druggists and dentists.

W. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor, 3 1/2 10th Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Phila.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable. D. T. GAIGE, 5 30 W. No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLER, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

MUSIC SCHOOL.—WMS. ANNIE E. SIMPSON will open her Music School at No. 117 TWENTY-FIRST Street, corner of Tower St. on SEPTEMBER 12, 1870. Instruction on Piano and Cabinet Organ and in Singing and Harmony. 8 20 W.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will begin on MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1870, at 8 o'clock P. M. 9 23 St. HOB. J. I. CLARK HARE, at 8 o'clock P. M. 9 23 St.

WARD & G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 303 BROADWAY.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitro-Oxide Gas, Absolute no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly of the Cotton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the delicate extraction of teeth. Office, No. 419 WALNUT Street. 1 1/2 W.

FOR SALE.—A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE and LOT at the N. W. corner of Forty-second and Kingessing avenues. A complete set of iron stoves, three stories, containing 15 rooms, and finished in the best and most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements. One of the most desirable houses in West Philadelphia. Property should be seen to be appreciated. Persons wishing to know the terms and examine the property can do so by calling on JAMES M. SELBY, at No. 215 P. M. 9 10 W. and in the evening at No. 500 S. FIFTH-SECOND Street. 9 10 W.

WEST PHILADELPHIA. FOR SALE OR TO RENT, HANDSOME BROWN-STONE MANSARD ROOF RESIDENCES, 4114 Spruce street, possession October 10. 4116 Spruce street, immediate possession. C. J. FELL & BRO., 9 6 tins 1m 120 South FRONT Street.

FOR SALE.—A NEW AND ELEGANT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, East side of Logan Square. Replete with every convenience. Inquire at premises. Lot 22 by 150 feet. 9 21 W.

NORTH BROAD STREET.—FOR SALE, elegant Brown Stone Residence, newly re-fitted and painted, situated corner Broad and Union streets. Also handsome Brown Stone Residence, Broad above Master, nearly finished. Lot 60 by 200 feet. R. J. DOBBS, 9 26 W. Ledger Building.

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS.—TO RENT.—The six-story store S. W. corner of Market and Fourth streets. Has been a popular clothing house for the last twenty years. Apply to EDW. C. WAYNE at 9 24 tins 4 W. National Bank of Commerce.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, one of the best FARMS in the country. R. J. DOBBS, 9 13 tins 4 W. Ledger Building.

TO RENT.—THE STORE NO. 122 CHESTNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 W.

HARRIS, SADDLES, AND TRUNKS.—LARGE stock, all grades, several thousand Horse Covers, Lap Rugs, and Hoses, selling at low prices to the trade or retail. MOYER'S, No. 720 MARKET Street, above Beulah. 9 18 W.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY hair dye perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or moustaches instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 109 Chestnut Street; THES WATSON, No. 614 CHESTNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESTNUT Streets, and all Druggists.

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TREGO'S TEADBERY TOOTHWASH. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. It is warranted free from injurious ingredients. It preserves and whitens the Teeth, Invigorates and Soothes the Gums! Purifies and Perfumes the Breath! Prevents the Accumulation of Tartar! Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth! Is a Superior Article for Children! Sold by all druggists and dentists.

W. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor, 3 1/2 10th Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Phila.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable. D. T. GAIGE, 5 30 W. No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLER, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

MUSIC SCHOOL.—WMS. ANNIE E. SIMPSON will open her Music School at No. 117 TWENTY-FIRST Street, corner of Tower St. on SEPTEMBER 12, 1870. Instruction on Piano and Cabinet Organ and in Singing and Harmony. 8 20 W.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will begin on MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1870, at 8 o'clock P. M. 9 23 St. HOB. J. I. CLARK HARE, at 8 o'clock P. M. 9 23 St.

WARD & G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 303 BROADWAY.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitro-Oxide Gas, Absolute no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly of the Cotton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the delicate extraction of teeth. Office, No. 419 WALNUT Street. 1 1/2 W.

FOR SALE.—A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE and LOT at the N. W. corner of Forty-second and Kingessing avenues. A complete set of iron stoves, three stories, containing 15 rooms, and finished in the best and most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements. One of the most desirable houses in West Philadelphia. Property should be seen to be appreciated. Persons wishing to know the terms and examine the property can do so by calling on JAMES M. SELBY, at No. 215 P. M. 9 10 W. and in the evening at No. 500 S. FIFTH-SECOND Street. 9 10 W.

WEST PHILADELPHIA. FOR SALE OR TO RENT, HANDSOME BROWN-STONE MANSARD ROOF RESIDENCES, 4114 Spruce street, possession October 10. 4116 Spruce street, immediate possession. C. J. FELL & BRO., 9 6 tins 1m 120 South FRONT Street.

FOR SALE.—A NEW AND ELEGANT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, East side of Logan Square. Replete with every convenience. Inquire at premises. Lot 22 by 150 feet. 9 21 W.

NORTH BROAD STREET.—FOR SALE, elegant Brown Stone Residence, newly re-fitted and painted, situated corner Broad and Union streets. Also handsome Brown Stone Residence, Broad above Master, nearly finished. Lot 60 by 200 feet. R. J. DOBBS, 9 26 W. Ledger Building.

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS.—TO RENT.—The six-story store S. W. corner of Market and Fourth streets. Has been a popular clothing house for the last twenty years. Apply to EDW. C. WAYNE at 9 24 tins 4 W. National Bank of Commerce.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, one of the best FARMS in the country. R. J. DOBBS, 9 13 tins 4 W. Ledger Building.

TO RENT.—THE STORE NO. 122 CHESTNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 W.

HARRIS, SADDLES, AND TRUNKS.—LARGE stock, all grades, several thousand Horse Covers, Lap Rugs, and Hoses, selling at low prices to the trade or retail. MOYER'S, No. 720 MARKET Street, above Beulah. 9 18 W.

EDUCATIONAL.